S/PRP/Rep!

RISING UP ANGRY

Vol. 5/No. 14 April 7-28, 1974

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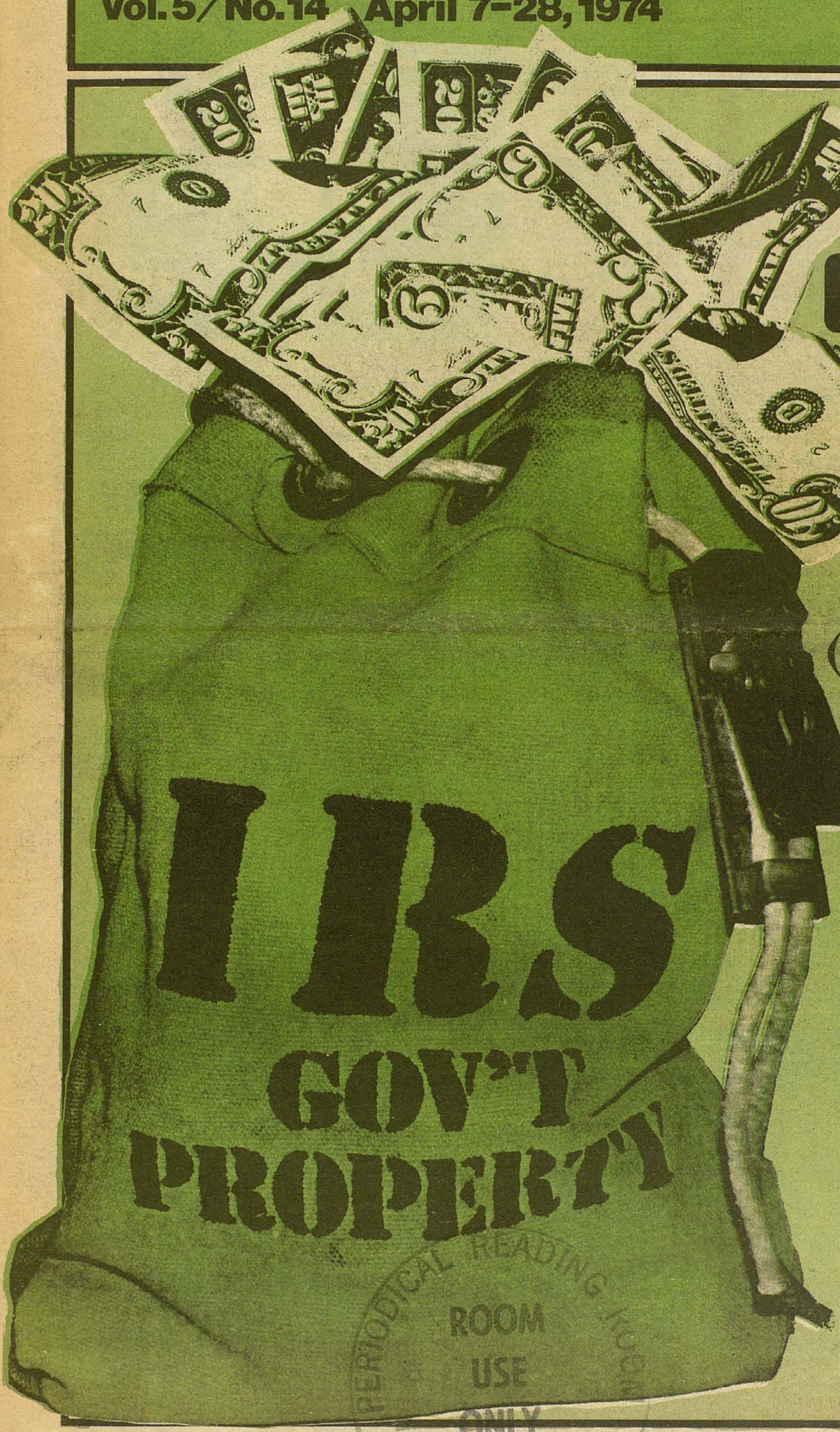

WHO DOESN'T PAY THEIR TAXES?

(BESIDES "TRICKY DICK" NIXON)

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HEALTH CARE IN CHINA: the revolution is in the spirit

The experience of contemporary China is so different from what we are used to in America, that it is difficult to convey the sense of it with our vocabulary. During the summer of 1972, I spent three weeks in the People's Republic of China, along with 15 other health workers from the Medical Committee for Human Rights. Although our exposure was brief, our trip did cover 3,500 miles, six major cities and three rural areas, and included conversations with hundreds of Chinese, both in formal interviews and casual encounters. We directly observed the life styles of many others during unguided wandering through urban and rural areas.

Even if the vast reaches of China which were left unvisited have major human problems, the accomplishments of this country with its 750 million people, its past history of recurrent ravaging by the forces of nature and man, and its present poverty (current annual income is less than $250.00 per person), are awesome. In all of our exposure, there was literally no sign of malnutrition, squalor, neglected disease, or neglected people.

There was none of the squalor or dirt of our poor inner cities; none of the anxiety of our urban jungles. Children: curious, friendly youngsters, appeared everywhere, fascinated by the peculiar foreigners, and pressed close, but not to beg like the cute street urchins of Europe. People: both sexes and all ages filled the parks at 6a.m. to do Tai Chi exercises under umbrellas in the rain, with vigor and grace. Cosmopolitan young lovers: walked in the dusk, hand in hand, along the banks of the Wang Poo River in Shanghai, while large black ghosts of sampans glided silently down to the port. Behind the ideology, behind the political struggle, beyond the hard work, China represents itself as a country of warm people.

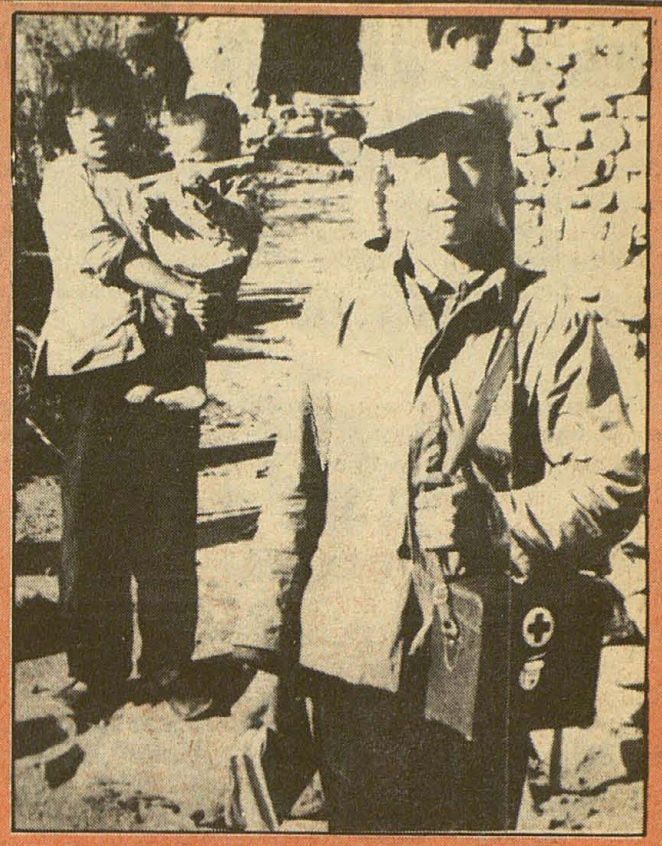
Our impressions of the people were reinforced by our observations of human service institutions in China, for they, in fact, do seem to be maintained and run "rei jin-min fou-woo", "to serve the people". Their spirit and activities appeared to be fully responsive to the actual needs of the populace . . . In their approach, health care starts with basic sanitation and prevention, continues through medical intervention, emphasizing the common diseases that affect large numbers of people in the prime of their life and rests ultimately on a sense of self-reliance, responsibility, hard work imbued in each individual as a participant in a cooperative, socialist community.

While our wealthy and efficient country is watching with concern as the level of preschool immunization to polio falls to about 40%, the Chinese have developed a network of housewife-staffed neighborhood health stations, whose records, where they have been reviewed, reveal that fully 98% of the children in their jurisdiction have been fully immunized to a broad spectrum of diseases. Already major improvements have been observed in life expectancy and other vital statistics.

For those that do fall ill, medical care is well on its way to being established as a right for all citizens. . . Thus, across China, a vast network of sickness care facilities have been developed in the last 20 years, including over 8,000 municipal, county and provincial hospitals, not to mention the tens of thousands of smaller factory and commune hospitals and clinics.

To an incredible extent, health care is really under community control . . . Every factory of any size has its own dispensary, and many have small hospitals, all supported by their own welfare funds. Every commune is working to develop its own health care system. . . Medical care is so decentralized that it is estimated that rural China contains about 278,000 of these community controlled funds. The network of medical care thus intimately reaches into the heart of every community and is responsive to it.

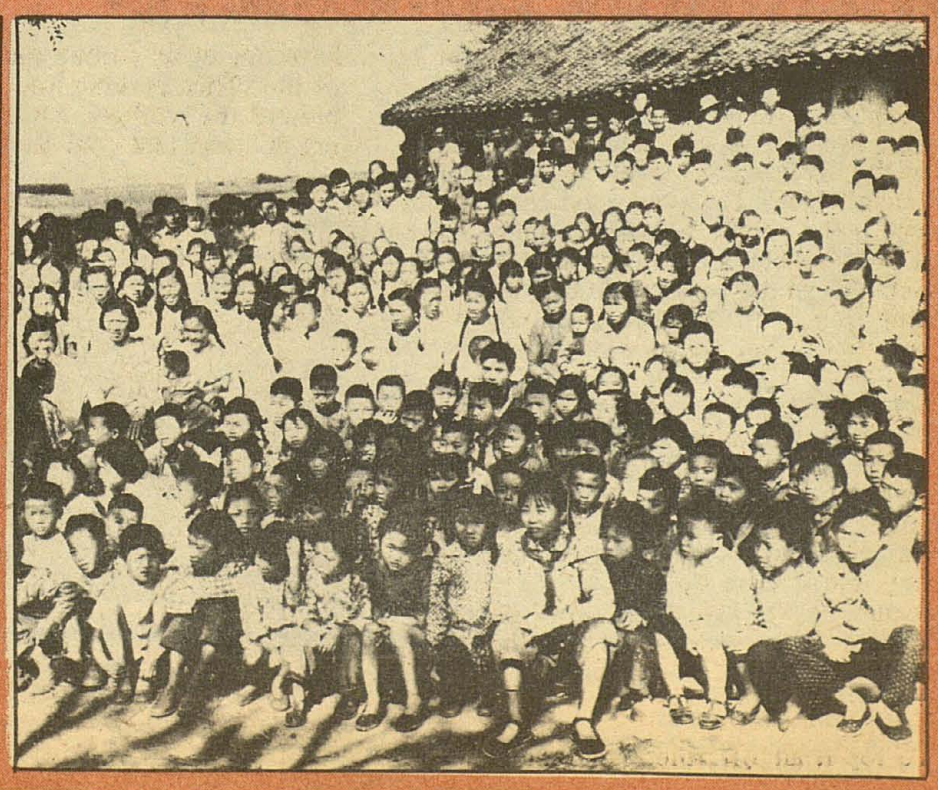
Then there are the barefoot doctors, real back country peasants, still working primarily in the fields and paid as such. They are chosen by fellow workers, trained in the commune dispensaries and hospitals in the use of antibiotics, acupuncture, and medicinal herbs, and taught to incubate and sterilize feces for use as fertilizer. With 1.3 million of such health workers now bringing medical care to the people, there is no way the priorities of care can avoid being responsive to the needs of the community.



Dr. Wang Sheng-li on his rounds. Doctors in China rotate between urban and rural service. there are 1.3 million trained health workers, chosen by fellow members of their communities, throughout the country. One result: 98% of the children in China are fully immunized against diseases (compared to less than 40% in the U.S.)

The whole system seems to be really in touch . . . In the area of medicine, it resulted in doctors and nurses from urban areas rotating through (for maybe a six month to a year period) or resettling in rural areas. While the service these workers provide in terms of patient care and teaching skills is important, the education they receive is equally valuable. Living with peasants, their intimate exposure to rural life and rural problems dissipates whatever urban, academic, social, or elitest alienation they would otherwise naturally acquire, and keeps their lives and their medicine relevant. Americans can generally see only turmoil, disruption and inefficiency in this grand experiment, but that seems a small price to pay for the spirit of caring.

Written by Jeoff Gordon
(reprinted from C/O)



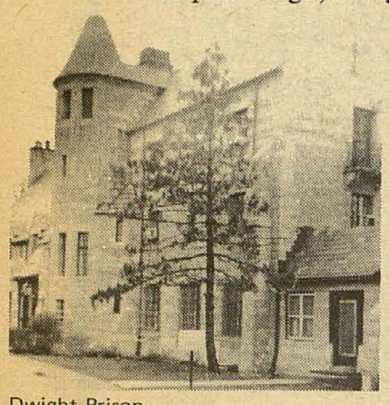
These two pictures were taken in Ren Tun village. The one on the left was taken just after liberation when all the villagers suffered from the disease of schistosomaisis. The picture on the right was taken at the same spot in 'the village that came to life' after schistosomiasis had been virtually eliminated. Unlike China before the revolution, there is no malnutrition or neglected disease in the country today.

PRISONERS FIGHT FOR REASONABLE "LIFE"

Dwight Reformatory, the only Illinois prison for women, is being turned into a men's prison, and the future of the 128 women being held there is uncertain. The sisters at Dwight are going to be sent to three places: to Vienna, to a work release center in Chicago, and to the new Cook County woman's House of Correction. That is all that is known for sure.

This shift, announced in January, seems to be happening solely to relieve the explosive over crowding in Illinois' men's prisons. But the women don't know who is going where and when. And no one in the Department of Correctionshas bothered to come up with any answers.

Dwight is no paradise. Its a prison, and prisons are zoos with people in the cages. But as prisons go, Dwight isn't the worst.



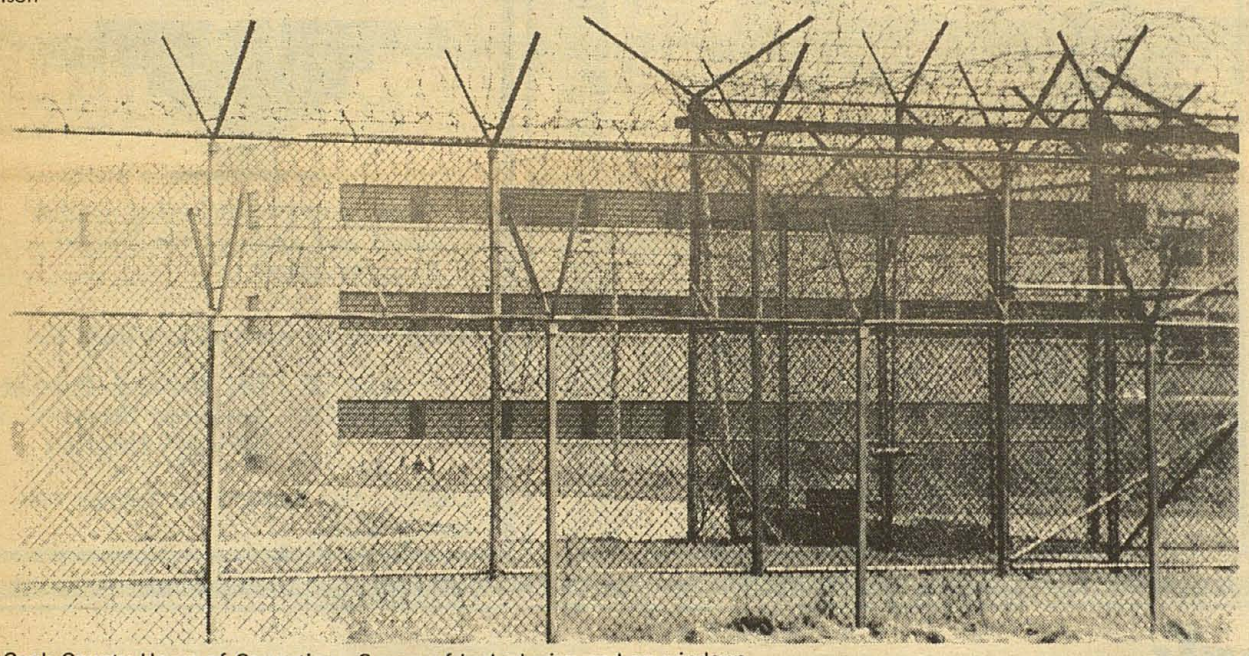
Dwight Prison

80 miles south-west of Chicago, Dwight has trees and fresh air, and a woman's children can visit her 5 days a week. There is vocational training and women can take part in a law class to give them legal training.

But "Cook County" is new and its different. The House of Correction is the "new style" prison. Its designed for maximum security and built on the cell block system, with 2 tiers to a floor and 3 floors in the women's section. The cells are about 5 by 8. There are TV cameras in all corriders and visiting rooms. And there are NO windows that let light in or through which you can see the outside world. Every window in the building (except for those over looking the court yard) are dark frosted glass. All light is artificial and all air is artificial as none of the windows open.

At this time the only program is handicrafts, and there is no guarantee that any vocational training or the law classes will be allowed to continue. The daily routine, it seems, will consist of being let out for breakfast. After breakfast you can go to the dayroom, or you can be locked in your cell until lunch. After lunch you can go to the day room or be locked in your cell until supper.

All visiting at the "House" is done thru plate glass windows over telephones. It appears that visiting with your children and holding them will be taken away also. A woman can watch her children through a window, see their growth once a month, and talk with them on a telephone. For women whose sentences may keep them in the "House" for 10 to 20 years, this kind of treatment is criminally inhuman.



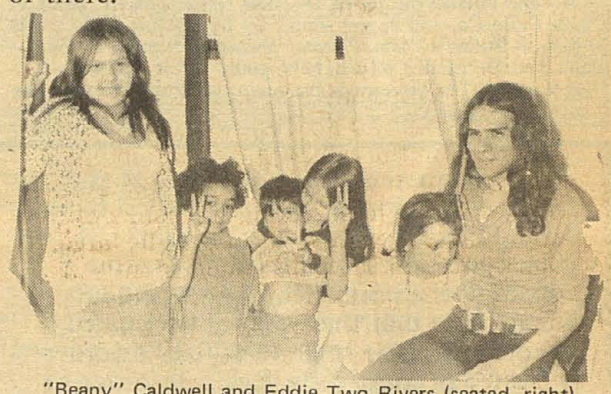
Cook County House of Correction, 2 rows of barbed wire, and no windows

The 128 women at Dwight have all signed a petition demanding that they be told who's going where and that programs, visiting procedures, and general living conditions where they are sent must be equal to or better than those at Dwight. These women have a hard fight ahead of them, but they must win because they're fighting for their lives.

Northside Man Helps Others, Is Injured

At 3:30 a.m., early Monday morning, April 1st, a fire started in an apartment at 4032 N. Kenmore. Eddie Two Rivers and "Beany" Caldwell, who live in the building, smelled smoke. They went out into the hall and found the smoke so thick they could hardly see.

Most people would have had two choices: to get out of the building, or to wake up the other tenents. Eddie and "Beany", both members of the American Indian Movement, had no choices. There was only one thing to do, and that was to make sure all the other people got out safely. They went up and down the halls, waking people and helping them to get out. As Eddie put it, "We had to get all the little Indian children out of there."



"Beany" Caldwell and Eddie Two Rivers (seated, right) pose with a few of their neighbors, Angela, Danette, Jose, and Triva Clarks.

Everyone was out by the time the fire trucks got there. No one was injured, except for Eddie. While he was carrying the kids out his right lung collapsed from the smoke and he will have to have surgery.

Get well quick, Eddie. Hope to see you up and around soon. We sure need more people like "Beany" Caldwell and Eddie Two Rivers.

AMERICAN CONCRETE: A Disgusting Place to Work, but the Workers Are Great

American Concrete is a small factory in Waukegan, Illinois, where we make concrete and metal poles for streetlamps. I've worked there for over one year. The working conditions at the factory are terrible and the union isn't much better. The only good thing about the place is the people who work there. Over half of the workers' are Latino, the rest of us are black and white, so even though everyone is coming from a different background we all stick together. That makes everything better.

Let me tell you about some of the conditions that we have to work under. A lot of times this winter the work area was flooded. Water would leak in through the roof and come in under the door. We'd have to wear boots to work indoors. On top of that the company would shut down some of the heaters. Supposedly to save energy, but in reality to save them money. So there we'd be standing in water in a cold room. Great way to work.

To top it all off, the management would have one of us go out and plow the snow off of the office parking lot. Of course, no one plowed the workers' parking lot so after working in water and cold all day, we'd often have to push our cars out of the parking lot because they'd be stuck in the snow.

A few of the brothers up at American Concrete

Another problem we have is that foremen often do jobs that workers are supposed to do. That way the company does not have to hire more workers to do the work. And most of us are too intimidated to bring this up because if we do, then the foreman will stand over us and watch us until we make a mistake.

The union is not much help. Last November the union and company negotiated a new contract. We had a vote to see how the workers felt about going out on strike if we didn't like the contract, 100% voted to strike if necessary.

We wanted a one year contract, but we ended up with a 3 year one. We were making $3.14 an hour, so in the new contract we get a 30 cent raise the first year, 20 cent raise the second, and 20cent raise the third.

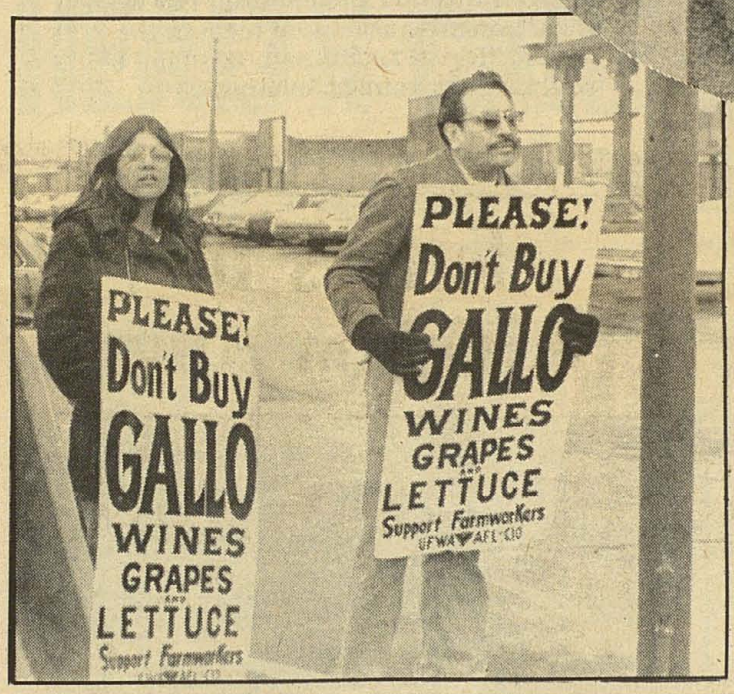
CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

BOYCOTT JEWEL

Photo/Steve Rachwal

More than 500 people picketed the Jewel Grand Bazaar at 54th and Pulaski on March 16 The Grape pickers' contract with Gallo Co. will expire soon. By boycotting Gallo wines (such as Boone's Farm, Paisano, Spanada, Ripple, Tyrolia, and Red Mountain) we can help insure a fair contract agreement. The boycott is the main bargaining weapon the Farmworkers have.

Police arrested ten picketers at the Jewel at Division & Central Park on Saturday, March 30, because the manager of the store complained that their picket line crossed the driveway to the parking lot. We are sure that they will all be cleared in court, because their so-called "disorderly" act was completely legal. In order to have an effective picket line it is necessary to be visible so people can see that a strike is really going on. So we see this arrest as harassment of the United Farm Workers, since that day the picket line was effective and the store was very empty. Who do the police serve and protect?



Please join the picketing against Jewel and support the United Farm Workers!

There will be mass picket lines on:

April 20 - 31st Street & Halsted
April 27 - American Plaza (Chicago Heights)

Come! And bring your friends and family along.

Injured at work... DEMAND A Decent Settlement!

On the job accidents are common. Every year as many as 100,000 Americans die from accidents on the job, and another 25 million are hurt each year from job-related injuries. A recent survey by the Chicago Institute of Medicine discovered that 73% of the workplaces in Chicago expose their workers to hazardous conditions or materials. What can you do after an injury at work? Here is what one man, Ramon Rodriquez, did:

Ramon Rodriquez works in a restaurant not too far from where he lives in Logan Square. He has done restaurant work ever since he got married nine years ago. Now he works almost twelve hours a day to support his wife and five children. At the restaurant, Ramon works alone in the basement, preparing the meat, dough, and other materials that go into the restaurant's pizzas.

One day last November, he was putting dough through the electric mixer. At one point the dough got stuck in the machine, as it often does, and Ramon tried to pull some of the dough through. His hand got caught, and the index finger of his right hand got cut off near the base. Ramon went running upstairs, where the boss sent him to the hospital on the CTA.

Ramon missed work for a month. The finger stub was sore and swollen and seemed to get banged every time he tried to use his right hand. When Ramon returned to work, his boss offered him $800 for the loss of his finger if Ramon would sign some release papers. Ramon refused, because $800 didn't seem like much for completely losing a finger for life. But Ramon's boss said that $800 was all the restaurant would give him, and tried to convince Ramon he was getting a good deal.

At this point Ramon wasn't sure what to do. He couldn't afford a lawyer. He didn't know if there were any agencies he could go to. Then, through his landlord, Ramon heard about the Rising Up Angry Legal Program. He got in touch with the Legal Program, which got him a lawyer, Herb Adams.

The lawyer told Ramon that he was entitled to much more than $800, and that he should continue to resist the pressure from the boss at work to sign the release papers. Mr. Adams took the case to court, and in March, Ramon received a settlement of more that $3800.00.

What happened to Ramon Rodriquez at the restaurant is not unusual. Job accidents happen all the time, and employers usually try to get their employees to settle for a lot less money than they are entitled to. So if you, or a friend of yours, gets hurt at work, be careful about accepting the offers your employer makes you. And if you have any problems or questions, or need any help --call the Rising Up Angry Legal Program at 472-1791 -- the Legal Program exists to help you.

Let's Work Together To Change The System

editorial

The fact that the President of the United States owes about ½ a million dollars in back income taxes demonstrates even more clearly the weaknesses of the current U.S. economic, social, and political situation. There are hundreds of examples that could point out other weaknesses of our system. For instance, the police departments are armed to overkill and have the highest level of technological communications, but crime continues to rise. Millions of dollars are spent combatting "drug abuse", but more and more people, young and old, are becoming addicted to drugs. At the Wounded Knee trial of American Indian Movement leaders, evidence has come out that the FBI has lied to the court and tampered with evidence. A young mother who shoplifts some food for her family is sent to the dungeon called Cook County Jail, while government officials involved in burglary and Watergate go to resort prisons (see page 11). Our brothers who deserted the army or avoided the draft so they wouldn't have to kill in Vietnam face federal prison sentences, while convicted mass murderer Calley is walking around on the streets.

For the average working family, things are rapidly getting worse. The article on taxes (pages 8+9) demonstrates all too clearly that the working people are paying a greater share of the tax burden, while the largest corporations and the wealthiest individuals are paying an increasingly smaller share. Unemployment is rising; inflation is galloping and our pay increases can't keep up. We pay through our nose for gas, while the oil monopolies are making their greatest profits in history. Our schools and neighborhoods are falling apart.

It is becoming increasingly clear to more and more people that if we just sit back and let things go the way they are – that is, run by the politicians and corporate executives – we can only expect the situation to get worse. More of us are realizing that we have to get together with our friends and families to work together to change things. Women trade unionists just formed a new organization to fight sexual discrimination. Farmworkers have formed their union to fight for better lives for themselves and their families. The independent truckers went on strike a while ago. Concerned steelworkers are fighting for the right to strike. This period of time when it is so obvious that the system has gone wrong, is the time for YOU to get involved in trying to change things.

If you want to help but aren't sure what to do call Rising Up Angry. Maybe you would want to help people get good, free health care by working with the Peoples' Free Health Center. Perhaps you could help people get inexpensive or free legal help through our legal program. Maybe you want to get a little group going where you work. If you're a student you might want speakers for your class or club. Whatever you have in mind, give us a call. That's why we're here.

We think that as more people get involved in changing what's wrong with our country, that we'll be able to all join together - all races and sexes - to guarantee that the inequalities and injustices that are everyday occurances now, will be eliminated. This won't be easy, of course, but with the active support and participation of the people we can do it!

letters to Rising Up Angry

IRISH FRIENDS

Dear Comrades:

I am one of a group of members of the Irish Union of School Students who are trying to bring out a paper aimed at school-students in our area.

We got your address from an old U.P.S. list and would really like some back copies of Rising Up Angry to give us some ideas on layout and all that. If you can send us any ideas etc., we would be grateful.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Alan Fitzimons
4, ArdLui Park,
Blackrock,
Co. Dublin, Ireland

P.S. Great to hear you support the official Republican Movement in Ireland.

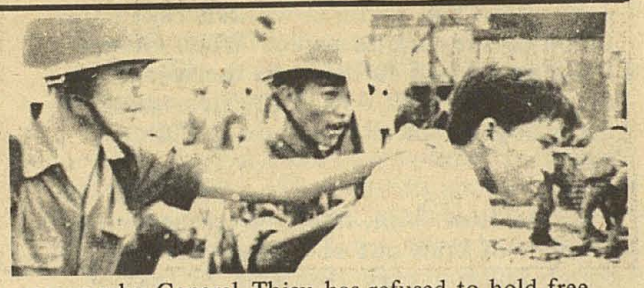
U.S. TAX DOLLARS SUPPORT SOUTH VIETNAM

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

It has been over a year since the Paris Peace Accords were signed, thus officially ending the Vietnam War, at least for Americans. Certainly the overwhelming majority of Americans are glad this happened, but while many have tried hard to forget the whole sordid affair, we still hear news reports of fighting. thousands of men, women , and children in Thieu's jails, and so on.

Many Americans now want to assume the attitude that it's not our affair, lets forget it and worry about our domestic fuel, inflation, and other problems. This in itself might not be a very humane attitude, since tens of thousands of Vietnamese are still bleeding and dying, but even for those who wish to look at it this way, the hard fact remains that it is Nixon and the government, with U.S. tax dollars, which instead of being used to overcome our internal problems, are paying for Thieu's war, police, and prison policies.

Hundreds of millions of U.S. tax dollars, mostly in the form of American weapons, has been the main



reason why General Thieu has refused to hold free elections, implement civil rights, and other measures of the Paris Accords. While this is bad enough, the Nixon Administration (as quoted in the March llth New York Times) now plans to increase military and economic aid to Thieu by 65%, to a whopping 2.4 billion dollars in the next fiscal year, which begins in July. Although many Americans assume there are no U.S. servicemen in Southeast Asia, the government intends to spend almost $500 million for its own forces, which are largely Air Force units based in Thailand, for possible use in Vietnam. In addition the A.I.D. bureau wants $600 million, up over 40% from last year, for support of General Thieu's South Vietnamese government.

Perhaps a good time to ponder this use of our tax dollars, is the next time you are in line at a gas station, waiting to pay 50 cents or more a gallon for your limit of five or ten gallons; it might be interesting to know how the U.S. will finance all of the Thieu government's imports of petroleum products for both the military and civilian markets.

Although our present government has shown little regard for the concerns and desires of the people, it is not too late for us to lodge our opposition, in all forms we feel productive, against this enormous outlay of U.S. tax dollars to support Thieu's police state in South Vietnam, and to demand that Nixon and his client government in Saigon honor and implement all aspects of the Paris Accords.

Sincerely,
Jaan Loaman
Box 14-N.H. State Prison
Concord, N.H. 03301

DEMAND INVESTIGATION OF JACKSON FEE'S DEATH

Dear RISING UP ANGRY:

On October 27, 1973, Jackson Fee died by hanging in the United States Penitentiary in Marion, Illinois. I believe Rising Up Angry carried an article in the paper encouraging the people to demand an investigation into the circumstances prior to his death.

I wrote Congressman C. Mosher out here in Ohio and he forwarded the request for investigation on to the U.S. Department of Justice. I have enclosed a copy of the reply sent me via Congressman C. Mosher. It reads as you would expect.

I'd like to send the reply back to Congressman Mosher along with a copy of the article from Rising Up Angry, that is part of the reason for my letter to you. I've passed that issue of Rising Up Angry on to someone and I'm unable to get it back. Could you clip the article from your files for me so I could follow it up?

Frankly, if it were possible I would like to follow it up in Marion, Illinois and find out for myself how the situation stands. Thanks for your help and power to the people!

Rita M. Dring
Valley City, Ohio

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from our readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length). Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

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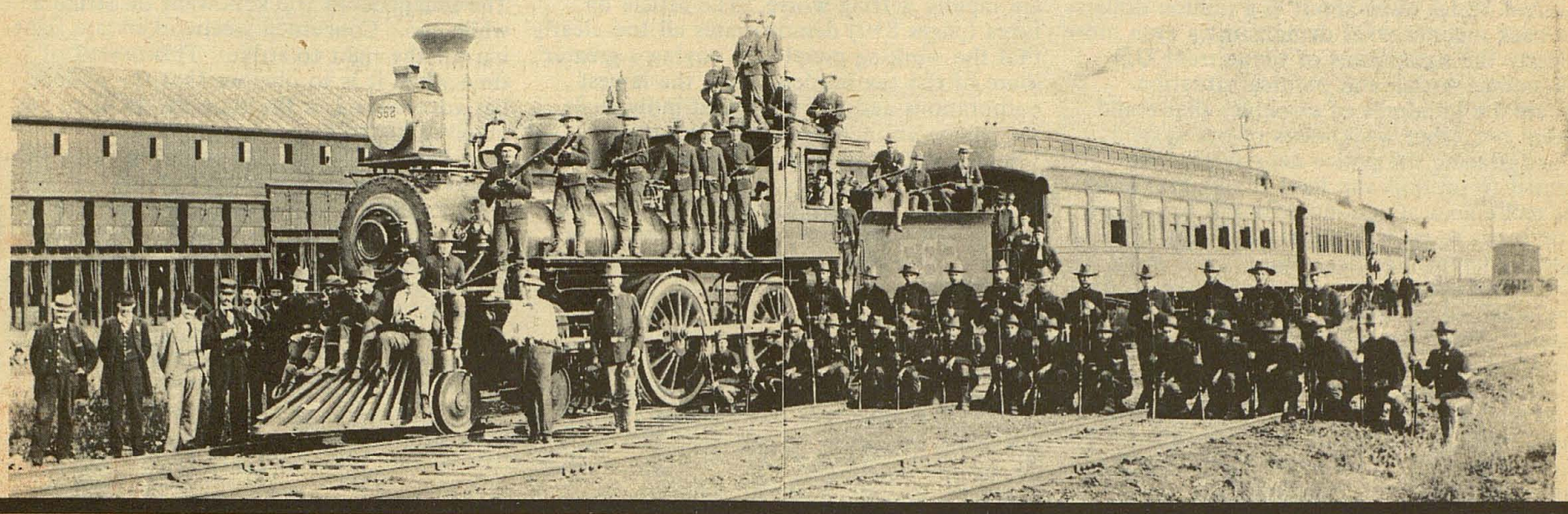
Chicago History

The Pullman Strike of 1894
260,000 Workers On Strike



Calling out U.S. troops to break strikes is nothing new. Here, in 1894, U.S. Infantry guard the passage of a train on the Rock Island Railroad through Blue Island, Illinois, during the Pullman strike.

Pullman is a community on Chicago's south side. It consists among other things of attractive, well-kept row houses, the Pullman Grade School, what used to be an expensive hotel that once housed wealthy business executives for the Pullman Palace Car Co. It has not always been part of Chicago. At one time it was itself a town. Pullman was a company town built, owned, and run by George Pullman and his railroad car company.

On May 11, 1894 Pullman's inhabitants, who were also workers in the company, staged one of the most important strikes in the history of U.S. labor.

In the fall of 1893 a general economic recession hit the country. Oil companies, steel mills, railroads, and most other large corporations, which had been making huge profits while paying workers miserably low wages for 12 and 15 hour workdays, used the recession as an excuse for cutting wages even more and laying off people by the thousands. Their reason? The relatively small number of people who controlled the industry claimed they had to continue to make profits even though business had fallen off sharply.

George Pullman was no exception. His company, which owned all the land, housing, stores, and churches, in Pullmantown, cut wages to about $9 a week in most cases while keeping rents and other prices high.

According to Rev. William H. Carwardine, then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopalian Church of Pullman, Ill.,:

> "After deducting rent the men invariably had only from one to six dollars or so on which to live for two weeks. One man has a pay check in his possession of two cents after paying rent . . . . He has it framed."

In response to these conditions, Pullman workers, including some office workers joined the newly formed American Railway Union founded by Eugene Debs.

They formed a grievance committee to arbitrate with the manager of the company. When three of its members were fired on May 10th and the committee voted to go out on strike, Saturday, May 12, 1894 and call for a nationwide boycott.

Somehow the Pullman Company, probably through an informer, had got wind of the strike plans and intended to take the initiative by closing down at noon Friday, May 11. Around 10 o'clock that day, Pullman workers found out about the company's plans, and walked off the job before the shutdown could take place.

A month later, the ARU held its first convention and Pullman workers asked the union to support its strike. When George Pullman refused to listen to the workers' demands, the 400 ARU delegates voted for a boycott of all trains using Pullman cars.

On June 26th, 1894, switchmen on a number of lines out of Chicago refused to switch Pullman cars. By June 28 four or five Chicago railroads were stopped with 18,000 people out on strike. Soon about 260,000 railway workers across the country went out on strike.

And where did the government stand in this struggle? As usual, on the side of the company. On July 2, 1894 federal court judge William A. Woods issued an injunction forbidding all strike activities. The editor of the Chicago Times remarked: "the object of the injunction is not so much to prevent interference with the trains as to lay a foundation for calling out the United States troops."

On the same day federal troops were sent to Blue Island, a southwestern suburb, where hundreds of people had decided to strike and blockade the Rock Island railroad.

Before the army was called in the strike had been peaceful, a tactic to force the company to listen to their grievances. In fact, the ARU sent 300 disciplined pickets to protect Pullman property, and not a single act of property damage occured in Pullman itself during the strike.

The total armed forces occupying Chicago - protecting Mr. Pullman - reached 14,000. In the course of the clashes with crowds (many of them composed of unemployed and unskilled workers), thirteen people were killed and fifty-three seriously wounded.

The only way the strike could be broken was by federal military intervention. The strike was broken. President Grover Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring that resistors would be considered "public enemies." According to labor historian Jeremy Brecher, by July 11th, Debs and other ARU officials were arrested and the military was in complete control of the Chicago area.

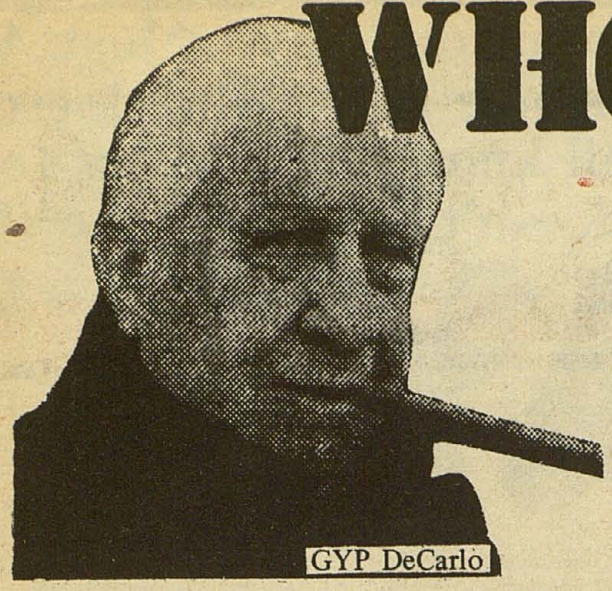
To many people, the Pullman strike symbolized the conflict between working people in general and giant, government-backed corporations. In a appeal to railroad workers to support the Pullman strikers, Debs wrote: "The struggle with the Pullman company has developed into a contest between the producing classes and the money power of the country."

Although Pullman had tried to convince people that working people and their bosses could live and work together, the strike and Pullman's response showed he was interested only in ripping them off for everything they had.

Most people don't know about the Pullman strike because the government doesn't like us to know how powerful and militant our parents and grandparents were. If it weren't for the strength and determination of the workers of previous generations, there would be no unions today and there would be no pro-labor legislation. We can learn from the past that by taking direct action workers can force change and win victories.

Today we are faced with a rising cost of living, an oil company manufactured "energy crisis," wire-tapping, "dirty tricks," and so on. Taking our cue from the Pullman workers, we can see that we must organize where we work and where we live to demand a decent living and a sane political and economic system

WHO DESERVES AMNESTY?


GYP DeCarlo

Angelo (Gyp) De Carlo was a mafia boss from New Jersey. The Justice Department characterized De Carlo as "violent . . . homicidal . . . and a man who orders executions." He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and while in prison continued to run his gambling and loansharking business. Gyp only had to serve 2 years of his sentence because he received a Presidential pardon in 1972. That means President Nixon ordered his release from prison. In effect, Nixon granted De Carlo amnesty for the crimes he had committed.

Dick Bucklin was drafted into the U.S. Army on December 15, 1967, at the height of the Vietnam war. When he got into the Army he saw something he didn't like. "Not until I was in the Army did I really begin to understand what was happening both to me and the country. What could only be called a kind of corruption was best personified by the officers . . . These creatures would bomb anything, kill anybody, follow any order, and all for just money and medals and to be a winner." So Dick decided not to participate in murder and he deserted the Army.

Not just Dick, but hundreds of thousands of young men decided not to participate in the Indochina war. There are between 60-100,000 anti-war exiles in Canada; there are over 200,000 anti-war fugitives within the United States; there are 1/4 million Vietnam era veterans who have less than honorable discharges; and there are hundreds of GI's and civilians in jails and brigs across the country for opposing the war. These are the men who realized that the war was a "national disgrace" and refused to participate. They are the men who made the nation realize how wrong the war was. They are the heroes of the war; the people who acted morally and in good conscience.

The same President who gave amnesty to the execution ordering mafia leader had this to say about these men like Dick Bucklin, who refused to murder, "Amnesty means forgiveness. We cannot provide forgiveness." Of course, granting amnesty to these men would not be forgiving them. They have done nothing that needs forgiving. As the Vietnam Veterans Against the War have said: "Basicly, we feel we are not asking for forgiveness. We are committed to the position that all forms of resistance to the war were morally, politically and legally correct."

The facts bear this position out. U.S. intervention in Indochina was done by Presidential decree, not by a Congressional declaration of war. Therefore, the war was illegal from the beginning. Furthermore, U.S. intervention in Indochina violated the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962 as well as the International Rules of War. For refusing to go along with the illegal activities of the U.S. government, those young men who refused the draft, deserted or refused military orders now face criminal prosecution, prison sentences and life time discrimination. Because they were right!

One more historical precedent should be mentioned. At the end of World War II, Nazi soldiers were put on trial for war crimes in Nuremburg. Most of these military men said that they were "only following orders" when they committed their war crimes. But the International body said that excuse wasn't good enough – each individual is responsible for his own actions and if he is ordered to do something immoral or illegal he must refuse or else later be found guilty for committing war crimes. Because the Naxi soldiers did not resist the illegal orders of the German government they were sentenced to death or prison terms after the war. Well, all of the people who resisted the war in Indochina by refusing the draft, deserting from the military or disobeying military regulations were all acting in the way that international law says soldiers should act — both morally and legally.

Because public pressure for amnesty has been growing this past month Congress has been holding hearings on the question of amnesty. Many organizations and individuals have testified, both for and against amnesty. Rising Up Angry supports the position that Vietnam Veterans Against the War and many other groups have proposed. That is universal, indonditional amnesty (with no alternative service or other punitive measures, or case by case judgement) for:

(1) All military resisters (so-called "deserters") and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.

(2) All people who are or have been in civilian and military prisons, or those who are sought for prosecution because of their opposition to the war -- this includes a clearing of their records.

(3) The more than half million veterans with less than honorable discharges.

We support this position because the men who opposed the war were correct all along. They should not be punished for being right. Instead they should be welcomed back as full fledged citizens, and have all stigmas removed from their names. If we are ever to patch up the wounds of Indochina on our own citizens we must begin by fighting for amnesty so those who were right all along don't get punished for their actions. If you were against the war, you were for the deserters, draft resisters, and GI resisters.

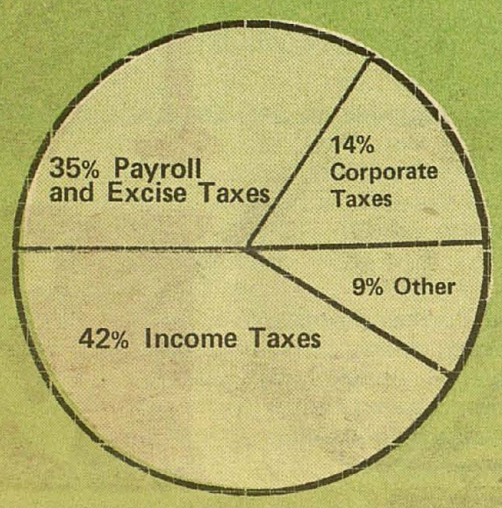
We should let our elected representatives know where we stand on the issue. Public pressure helped end the war. Let's stand up again and help get more of our best young men back into the mainstream of society! Any country that can pardon Gyp De Carlo can pardon Dick Bucklin!

Army deserters Edward McNally, left, and Lew Simon, tell a news conference why they are surrendering to the FBI. McNally's mother, Claire, is seated at far left, next to McNally's fiancee, Robin Hefferin. Seated at right is Simon's wife, Monica.

April 15th. The deadline for filing your federal income tax! Most Americans pay th whole federal tax structure. Who really pays income tax? Who doesn't (besides Presid loopholes? These are questions that we should all know the answers to, but we rarely k problem than usual and with a President who doesn't pay taxes, we thought it would

WHO PAYS TH

The federal budget for 1974 is nearly $250 billion. In school most of us were taught that the wealthiest individuals and the largest corporations would pay the most and the poorest individuals would pay the least. That isn't quite the case. As the graph below indicates most of the money for the 1974 budget is coming from payroll and excise taxes, while only 14% is coming from corporate taxes.



It is important to remember here that payroll and excise taxes are levied regressively -- which means they are paid almost entirely by ordinary working people, not the rich. If the gasoline tax is raised, as now threatened, it will once again be the working people who pay the most. Many economists believe that corporate taxes are actually paid by the consumer in the form of higher prices. And less than half of all income taxes are paid by the 20 percent of the people who own and control 77 percent of all the wealth in the United States. These statistics taken together suggest that federal taxes as a whole are hardly based on the principle of "ability to pay".

A LITTLE HISTORY

In 1953 U.S. corporations were paying about 37 percent of their profits to the government. By 1969 the average business paid only 29 percent of its earnings to the Treasury – despite the fact that the stipulated basic corporate tax rate has remained essentially unchanged.

In 1952 the wealthiest 1 percent of all families in America were paying 33 percent of their income in taxes. By 1967 they were paying at a rate of only 26 percent.

For the rest of us, the situation is just the reverse. Payroll taxes, whose burden falls almost entirely on working people, have increased by 600 percent since 1954, Property and sales taxes, also levied regressively, have more than doubled in that same period. As a result, payroll taxes now account for over 29 percent of federal revenues, while in 1954 they amounted to only 10 percent of all taxes paid to the government. Corporate taxes, on the other hand, now furnish less than one-sixth of the total tax collection, though they accounted for nearly one-third of all taxes paid in 1954.

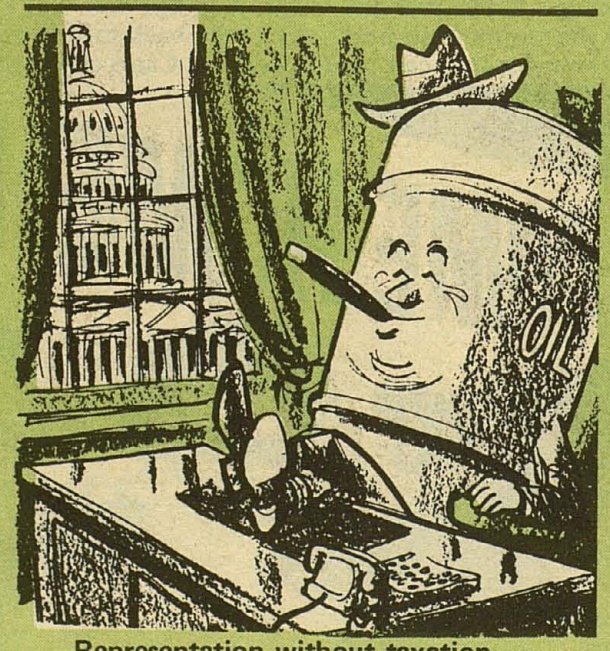
While this has been happening, newspapers have been filled with reports of skyrocketing corporate profits, coupled with an ever-increasing rate of inflation. During the first 3 months of this year, corporate profits were half again as great as they were in the same period last year. Our average wages, however, have not even increased enough to keep up with the current 6.8 percent inflation rate, the highest in 22 years.

WHO DOESN'T PAY THEIR SHARE

Federal income taxes are supposed to be raised progressively, which means that those who earn more are expected to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. The basic federal tax rates call for people who make over $100,000 a year to pay 70% of that to the government. But in actual practice they pay, on the average, about 30% of their income in taxes. In other words these families, who comprise less than half of 1% of the population, avoid paying $11.4 billion each year by using the various loopholes and tax gimmicks at their disposal. According to one estimate published in the Congressional Record, that money would be enough to bring all of America's 25 1/2 million poor above the poverty line.

Corporation	Profits Before Taxes	Percentage Paid in Taxes
Gulf Oil	$1300 million	2.3%
Texaco Oil	1300 million	2.3%
Mobil Oil	1100 million	7.4%
Standard Oil (Cal.)	800 million	1.6%
Exxon	2700 million	7.7%

Source: Oil Week, August 21, 1972



Representation without taxation

The figures on corporate tax payments are perhaps even more alarming. The tax code calls for 48 percent of all profits over $25,000, and most small businesses do pay reasonably close to that rate. But the 100 largest U.S. corporations, who in 1971 took in more than half of all industrial profits made in this country, paid at an average rate of only 25 percent. ITT, whose reported profits were well over $400 million in 1971, paid only 5 percent of its earnings to the government. Alcoa Aluminum, whose net profits that year were more than $50 million, paid no taxes at all. By using the right deductions and loopholes, America's 100 largest corporations managed to save themselves over $3.1 billion in 1971.

In 1970 and 1971, nine of the largest corporations in the country had highly profitable years but paid nothing at all in federal taxes.

Corporation	Net Profits in 1970	Taxes Paid
Bethlehem Steel	$122 million	$0
Con Edison	110 million	0
U.S. Steel	109 million	0
National Steel	73 million	0
Republic Steel	18 million	0
	Net Profits in 1971	**Taxes Paid**
Alcoa Aluminum	$ 50 million	$0
Gulf and Western	51 million	0
Continental Oil	109 million	0
McDonnell Douglas	145 million	0

(**NET PROFITS** are profits made after ALL expences [wages, machinery and material costs, losses, etc.] have been paid. Net profits are "clear profits".)

Source: Congressional Record, Vol. 118 H6713, July 19, 1972

THE COST TO US

Tax dodging by the rich results in an increase in everyone else's taxes and contributes to cutbacks in federal spending, because of the loss of tax revenue. In 1971 the combined total tax savings of families whose incomes were over $100,000 and the wealthiest 100 corporations amounted to $14.5 billion. If this money had been collected by Internal Revenue, the government could have

— constructed 500 high schools: $8 billion
— built 66,000 low cost houses: $1 billion
— tripled the amount of money being spent on medical research: $5.5 billion.

And this is just the tip of the iceberg. It is estimated that a total of $77 billion is lost each year through tax loopholes, and that most of that money remains in the pockets of the rich and the privileged.

WHAT THIS MEANS

The way the rich manipulate their money and the tax laws is very complex. There are oil depletion allowances, capital gains deductions, expense accounts, etc. If you make between $7,500 & $22,000 a year these loopholes can save you $1,930 in taxes; if you are one of the largest 100 corp the loopholes can save you $31 mill taxes! If you make less than $22,20 you probably can't afford an accou find all of the loopholes for you, so probably can't take advantage of th However, if you are a large corporat employ accountants and lawyers to advantage of every loophole. You n put some legislators, even presidents payroll to make sure that the Intern Service doesn't check your returns t closely.

How much the tax loopholes save you ea year, according to your income.

Annual income	Dollars save
$7,500	$340
$22,200	$1,930
$166,000	$42,000
If you are one of the 100 largest corpora	$31 Millior

What all of this adds up to is t notion that those who can afford t highest percent of their income in t who can least afford to pay, pay th of their income in taxes -- is just n tice. While it is true that the wealt ten do cheat on their income taxes, more than just a problem of enforc laws. Because beneath all of the fi bureaucratic goobledegook it says t you are, the more ways there are fo avoid paying your income taxes. T in reality the burden of running the falls on the working and poor peop corporations and wealthy receive m

Now that the oil companies ha price of gas skyhigh and the meat p are doing the same, while our incom every month, it is time for an outcr American taxpayer. Let's demand t federal tax laws be rewritten, that t be closed, and that taxes be levied b ability to pay. This change will not about without a grass roots moveme payers, and there is no better time present to demand a just tax system country!

(Editor's note) A million dollars is very har for most people to imagine, but here are son figures. It would take a man earning $3.60 per hour one hundred and thirty-three years to make one million dollars. This is BEFOR taxes, and if he worked 52 weeks a year and never took a vacation. That's 276,640 hours of hard work. Take home pay is somewhat smaller.

ost Americans pay their taxes year in and year out, without really understanding the loesn't (besides President Nixon)? Where does the money go? What about all of the rs to, but we rarely have time to find out. Well, this year with money being a bigger we thought it would be a good time to really look at the whole federal tax structure.

THEIR TAXES?

if you are one of the largest 100 corporations the loopholes can save you $31 million in taxes! If you make less than $22,200 a year you probably can't afford an accountant to find all of the loopholes for you, so you probably can't take advantage of them. However, if you are a large corporation you employ accountants and lawyers to take advantage of every loophole. You might even put some legislators, even presidents, on your payroll to make sure that the Internal Revenue Service doesn't check your returns too closely.

How much the tax loopholes save you each year, according to your income.

Annual income	Dollars saved
$7,500	$340
$22,200	$1,930
$166,000	$42,000
If you are one of the 100 largest corporations	$31 Million

What all of this adds up to is that the common notion that those who can afford to pay, pay the highest percent of their income in taxes, and those who can least afford to pay, pay the lowest percent of their income in taxes — is just not true in practice. While it is true that the wealthiest people often do cheat on their income taxes, the problem is more than just a problem of enforcing the existing laws. Because beneath all of the fine print and bureaucratic goobledegook it says that the wealthier you are, the more ways there are for you to legally avoid paying your income taxes. This means that in reality the burden of running the government falls on the working and poor people, while the corporations and wealthy receive most of the benefits

Now that the oil companies have forced the price of gas skyhigh and the meat producers are doing the same, while our income is dropping every month, it is time for an outcry from the American taxpayer. Let's demand that the federal tax laws be rewritten, that the loopholes be closed, and that taxes be levied based on ones ability to pay. This change will not come about without a grass roots movement of tax payers, and there is no better time than the present to demand a just tax system in this country!

(Editor's note) A million dollars is very hard for most people to imagine, but here are some figures. It would take a man earning $3.60 per hour one hundred and thirty-three years to make one million dollars. This is BEFORE taxes, and if he worked 52 weeks a year and never took a vacation. That's 276,640 hours of hard work. Take home pay is somewhat smaller.

Phone Company Worker Talks About His Job

Dear RISING UP ANGRY:

I read your article last January on "Why Phone Bills are so High." It was a good article about how American Telephone and Telegraph makes its money. I work for the phone company and what you said was true, but I would like you to print something about the people in the phone company.

I have only worked for Illinois Bell Telephone for a few years, but I have worked almost entirely with older men who have from 15 to 35 years in the company. When I first started, what got to me was that no one below management seemed to like their job. This surprised me because almost everyone in my department is paid well (top craft gets over 12 thousand dollars a year) and working conditions were better than any factory I have seen.

The foreman said that people were just greedy and that no matter how much money we made most people still want more. I didn't believe this, and since then I have spent a lot of time listening and asking questions of the older workers trying to figure it out.

I have learned that just after World War II the phone company was a decent place to work. It had a reputation for taking care of its workers during the depression. No one had been fired, the company let you work only three days a week, but you had a job. The pay was also decent compared to other jobs available. But more than this the phone company was young and you had to be creative and self-reliant to get things done. I have heard many stories of how customers were kept in service with rubber bands and left over scraps. One story is how one man used to design and build phones for handicapped people. Some of these homemade circuits are still being used by the same handicapped person 20 years later. (Can you imagine the new plastic junk lasting 20 years). In those days people moved from department to department depending on where their skills and abilities could be used, and even many of the low level foremen knew what they were doing. Many of the men were getting broad experience and had lots of room to grow in.

Now everything is productivity and "keeping the boss dumb and happy." We are categorized and restricted to our own department and very few people move around and gain broad experience. The creativity of the "old days" is discouraged in favor of modern, standardized, electronic solutions. Paper work is growing faster than the actual labor that keeps everything running. Most of the paper work is so the boss can judge your productivity. More and more of our work is unnecessary bullshit determined more by cost accounting and tax requirements than service quality. It seems now more important to keep the stock holders (ATT) happy than the customers.

How the phone company got to the condition it is in now seems to have been a gradual process over the years. As the policy of more productivity and more money, over good creative job opportunities and quality service filtered down from the top, the company changed. 1968 seems to be a turning point for the company.

In 1968 there was a five month strike here. It was a bitter "never thought it would happen here" strike and the attitude of management vs. worker took on new meanings. During the strike the foremen took over operation of the company. They didn't do too well. It was evident that the equipment needs trained people to keep it working and no amount of public relations or college degrees or clout will help a foreman repair or install equipment. When the workers came back, their view of their job was different. The uselessness of much of what they were doing became more evident so they slowed down.

Since work in the phone company isn't production line work and it is more difficult to "speed up the line," the company is trying to do away with as many workers as they can and replace them with "high technology" machines. These machines can be repaired by any dummy(foreman) simply by replacing some modualrized section. No knowledge is required, simply pull it out, and plug in a new one. This can be seen in ATT's own reports. Since 1969 the total number of employees has not increased significantly but the volume of service is increasing faster than ever before. Also some of the higher cost of our phone bills goes into research and development of these new machines.

Another recent change in the phone company is the result of women and minorities organizing themselves and forcing their way into jobs not available to them before. Many company officials and union officials privately try to blame the trouble of the company on this but it doesn't cut ice. When a woman or Black or Chicano does move into an office, generally the other workers develop honest working relationships with them and things go on. If women and minorities aren't trained well it is becuase the company has developed a policy of not training anyone well any more, and replacing training with new electronic equipment.

This year is contract year again. This summer there is potential for another strike, because of the troubles I talked about and inflation. Whether there will be a strike or not, I don't know. I do know that someday the people who work for the phone company are going to stop the manipulating, automating, divisive, and greedy management from completely dehumanizing us.

AMERICAN CONCRETE

Continued From Page 3

This means that by the later part of 1976 we will still be making less than $4 an hour. The way the prices are going up these days, 3 years from now we are going to have a very hard time feeding and clothing our families.

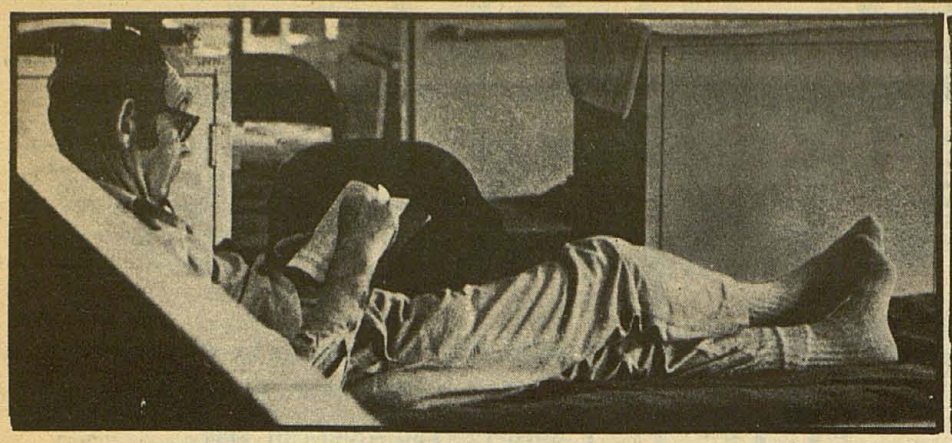
We also wanted two-10 minute breaks. We didn't get it; we still only have one. We also wanted to reduce from 45 to 30 the number of days you have to work there before you join the union. We wanted to do this because we have seen quite a few people work for 43 or 44 days and then get fired. However, the management refused to give in on this.

Another thing we wanted was to have job assignments. This way management couldn't force people to do jobs that they don't know how to do. Some of the jobs are dangerous and it is really unsafe for someone who doesn't know how to do it.

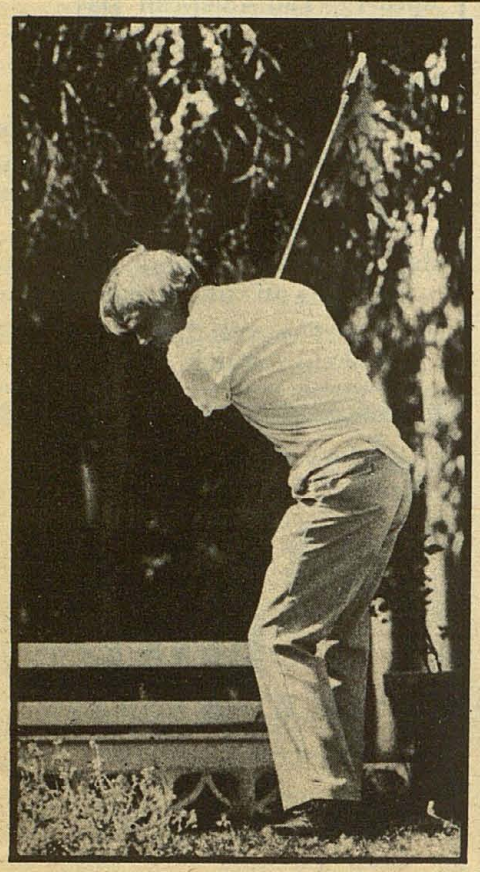
As you can tell the union did not fight too hard for our demands. When the vote on the new contract came up, it passed by one vote. Management intimidated many of the workers who could not afford to go on strike.

But things are beginning to change. After bringing things up at union meeting and seeing no results, we're starting to deal with problems right on the shop floor. A couple of months ago the washroom and lunchroom got really dirty. In fact, it go so dirty that we had to move the tables out of the lunch room. So we got together a petition that everyone signed protesting these conditions. Management has promised to fix it.

Despite these problems with management, we workers don't have any problems when we get together. Last summer we had a picnic that we put on ourselves. We'd also have baseball games. There are also occasional weddings and receptions where we all get together and have a good time. This unity at work and afterwards at the social events is the building blocks to a strong unified group of workers at American Concrete who can force management to meet our demands. All in all, American Concrete is a poor and disgusting place to work, but the workers are great!!!



Paradise Prison for the President's Patsies



Relaxing (top) and playing golf (above) in "prison"

Reprinted from THE BLACK PANTHER

(Washington, D.C.) - As the Watergate investigations continue and the various members of the scandal-ridden Nixon administration are tried and convicted, certain prisons have begun to accommodate the new, special prisoners.

These institutions are no ordinary prisons. The facilities that the penal system has chosen to hold Donald Segretti, Egil Krogh and other ex-White House aides are plush, minimum security pleasure compounds especially made for wayward lawyers, accountants, stockbrokers and government officials.

Lock-ups such as the federal prison at Lompoc, California, or the so-called "Federal Hilton", at the Eglin Air Force Base in the "Sunshine State", Florida, feature such luxuries as golf, gardening, bocci balls and comfortable, furnished living quarters. The rich criminals at Lompoc even take their wives and girl friends for a picnic on the well-kept grounds, under singing birds in gently swinging trees. Additional luxuries, including an afternoon pass to a nearby motel for a visit with the lady of his choice, may be purchased by the Lompoc prisoner.

Guards at these paradise penitentiaries are courteous, well-dressed and are at the prisoners' service. There are no walls or bars and escape is no problem. Very few men really want to escape only to have to spend their lives in hiding. They can easily serve their little time in comfort. This is particularly true for the wealthy and the Watergaters who can pay the fringe costs, have contacts in the government, or both.

The jail terms haven't been long for convicted Watergaters either. Bernard Baker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez, four of those convicted of the Watergate Hotel break-in, were released after serving only two months at the "Hilton".

The first notable difference between the paradise prisons and ordinary American correctional facilities is the absence of a "prison atmosphere", as one inmate put it. No strip-searches, beatings or harassment of the special prisoners is ever heard of. Work is available for those who might be bored with the other offered dalliances, but some of the inmates still complain of boredom. Crowded impersonal cells, airtight isolation boxes and experimental programs for the control of "chronic sociopaths" are not deemed necessary here. Those anti-social millionaires who would like a little isolation are free to hang "Knock Before Entering" signs on the doors of their rooms.

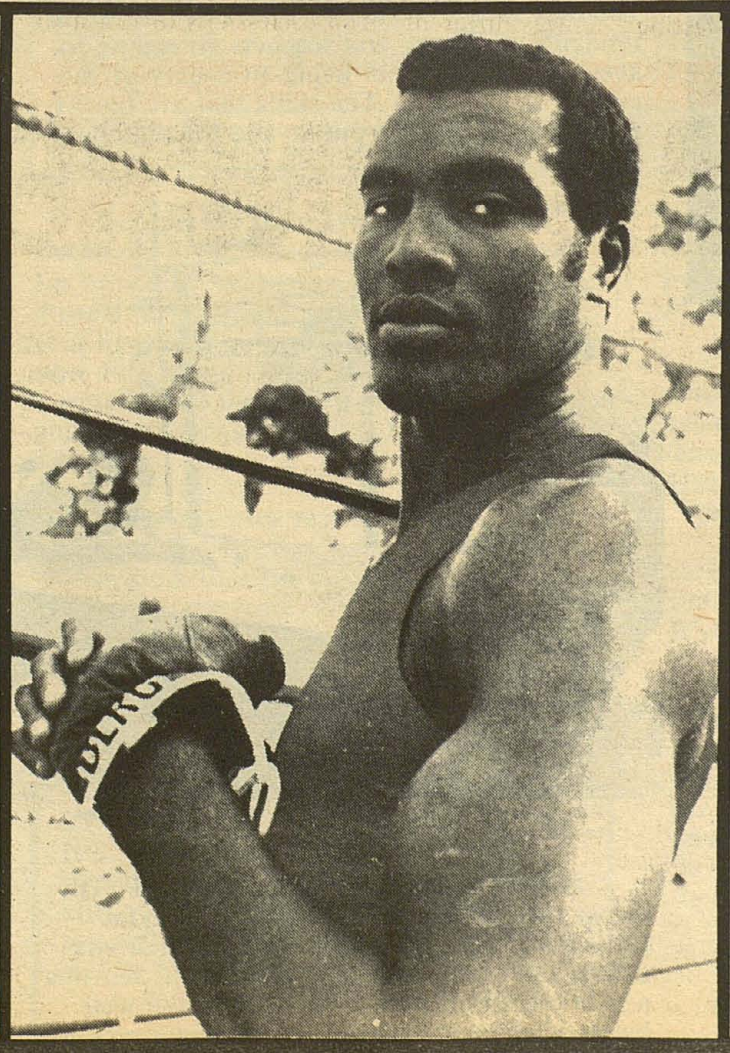
The incarceration of several government aides for their crimes against the people is apparently an act, performed to close the curtains over the American people's eyes.

OLYMPIC CHAMP TURNS DOWN $1 MILLION OFFER

Many boxing experts, such as Angelo Dundee, Teddy Brenner, and Bob Arum, believe that Cuban heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson is the best heavyweight boxer in the world, and with time might become the best ever. Yet, you probably have heard very little about Stevenson and you probably won't hear much in the future. This is because the American media does not like to recognize champion athletes from Cuba, and because Stevenson has repeatedly refused lucrative offers to leave Cuba and fight professionally in the United States. Instead he has chosen to stay in Cuba and help build the new society in that country.

The 23-year old Stevenson became famous during the 1972 Munich Olympics. First he battered around American heavyweight Duane Bobick (now a top professional) then won the championship when his opponent wouldn't show up. Stevenson's ability was seen again in the recent XII Central American and Caribbean Games in Santo Domingo, where he won with ease, as expected. He won the last two bouts in less than four minutes. It took his last opponent over 10 minutes to stand well enough to receive his runner up medal.

Bob Surkein, head referee for the Games, a veteran of over 30 years, who has seen every heavyweight championship since 1948, is a good judge of boxing ability: "Stevenson is the best. Better than Foreman or Frazier, and already moves almost as fast as Ali. He has a tremendous right, and is strong as a fighting bull."



After the Games Stevenson was offered, for at least the third or fourth time, over a million dollars by an American promoter to fight for money in the U.S. Stevenson was completely sincere when he said,"No, I will not leave my country for a million dollars or for much more than that. What is a million dollars against eight million Cubans who believe in me."

Besides boxing, Stevenson is studying electrical engineering and is president of a Havana youth group, and he spends a lot of time working with young people. For the future, he says, "I would like to win the Olympic championship two more times, in Montreal and in Moscow. Then I will devote myself to studying and working with Cuban youngsters. That, I think, will be a very good life."

Teofilo Stevenson is an athlete of the future. He cannot be bought by rich Americans. His love for the Cuban people and his eagerness to serve them is greater than his desire for personal gain. Stevenson is a real champion.

MAYFAIR JUNIOR COLLEGE

The Student Senate at Mayfair Junior College recently voted to support and help organize a city wide community college student strike. The strike is scheduled for April 11th to protest the tuition increases at Mayfair and all of Chicago's junior colleges. The Student Senate is urging all students not to attend class on April 11th. An effective boycott will show the administration that students are concerned about the tuition increases and are willing to take action to see that they receive quality education at a reasonable price. Public education should be for all the public, not just those who can afford to pay. By supporting this boycott, the Student Senate at Mayfair is demonstrating that it is concerned with the real needs of the students. Many student governments are only rubber stamps for the administration. At Mayfair, it is obviously different.

Mayfair Junior College is located at Wilson and Knox on the far north side. The students come primarily from the north and northwest sides. There are over 3500 students enrolled in the day and night programs. A couple of thousand more people are enrolled in the adult education program, which includes G.E.D.'s (high school diploma), T.V. college courses, etc. Over half of the students at Mayfair are women, 8% are Black, 11% Latino, 3% Asian, .5% American Indian, with the majority of the students being white.

Probably the newest club at the school is the women's club. It came together following the International Women's Day program at the school. There were speakers from the Chicago Women's Liberation Union and the National Organization of Women. But it is

Bette Vidina speaks before students at the International Women's Day Program.

not only the women's club that is active on campus. The Spanish Club has helped sponsor a table that was set up to educate the students about the United Farmworkers Union's boycott of Jewel stores and Gallo wines. In the past the Spanish Club has sponsored dances and in the future they will be having a Pan American Day. This event will include entertainment, food, and costumes from different Latin American countries; its purpose will be to help deepen peoples' cultural awareness about the lives and struggles of our Latino brothers and sisters. Some of the other active clubs are Bowling, Photography, Veterans and Martial Arts.

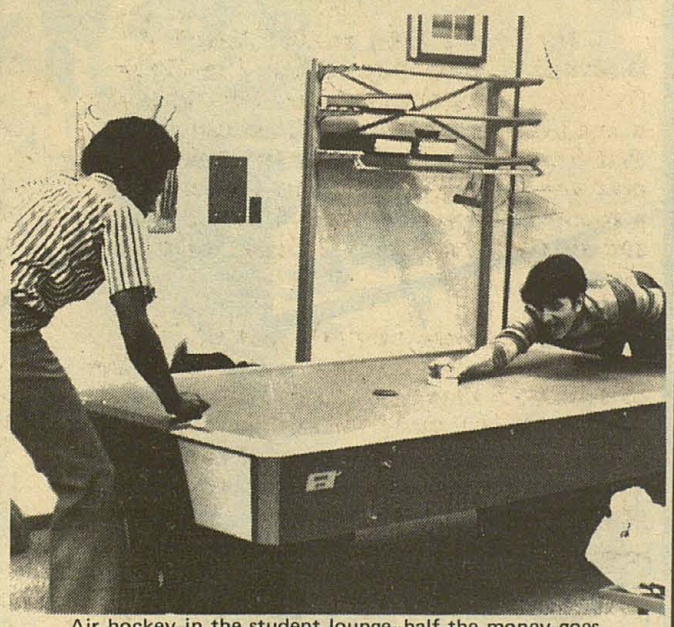
There are several other activities at Mayfair. The Student Senate presents movies and rock concerts featuring some fine local groups. There is also an intramural and varsity sports program. One highlight of the program is that there is a woman on the track team.

don't go to class on april 11

Mayfair is also expanding to the Uptown area. On April 2nd, there's a ground breaking ceremony for the new campus at Wilson and Racine. The site of the new campus is right where hundreds of people used to live. Peoples' houses were torn down, and the people forced out of the community so that the college could be built. Currently many organizations in Uptown are struggling against the school to make sure more people aren't forced out of their homes and communities.

A scene from the Spanish Club's Dance last fall.

This new Mayfair branch should be built to serve the community in which it is located. This will take a combined effort of community residents, students, and teachers struggling to keep the college from being an enemy of the people of Uptown. The skills that are taught at Mayfair should be put to use for the community.



Air hockey in the student lounge--half the money goes to the Student Senate.

Perhaps the student strike on April 11th is just the beginning of students at Mayfair getting actively involved in running their education and seeing that Mayfair, in fact, remains a public institution concerned with the well being of all of the people.

SOME UPCOMING IMPORTANT EVENTS AT MAYFAIR—ALL OF THEM ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND ARE FREE.

April 9 - Cartoon Festival

April 11 - Tuition strike by students - no classes!

April 17 & 18 - Human Sexuality Conference

April 19 - Pan American Day

April 24 - Student Art Exhibit

May 7 - Magic Christian (film)

May 9 - Martial Arts Demonstration

May 14 thru 17 - Arts Festival, which includes student art exhibit, concert by Wildflower, and a play "After The Fall"

May 16 - Dave Meggyesy, ex-pro football player speaking on radical changes in sports

May 26 - The great 2nd annual student senate picnic in LaBaugh Woods.

city-wide park district BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

On Thursday night, March 28th, Chicago's three main amateur boxing tournaments came to a season's close with the very successful city-wide (park district) championships. This event at the Northwest Armory included 22 bouts, eleven each in both the novice and open (more experienced) divisions.

Many of the participants, representing parks from throughout the city, had participated in the earlier tournaments (Catholic Youth Organization and Golden Gloves), both this year and last year and some had been together representing Chicago in national tournaments and AAU competition. So when two people gave their all in the ring, it didn't mean that there was a shortage of friendship. What was very apparent to everyone present, particularly among the participants in the open division, was the very high level of both friendship and competition involved.

Take the examples of the 112 and 118 weight division bouts in the open division. In the 112, Leo Podgorski of Portage Park and Brian Doherty of Lafollette battled toe to toe, as they have on every occasion they have met each other in the ring. They have each been awarded decisions against the other in the past, and this time Brian won what was obviously a very close call. The two brothers hugged each other, and congratulated each other's coaches. Leo received the open division award for the outstanding boxer.

In the 118 pound championship bout, Steve Crowe of Chase Park (and the American Indian Movement, AIM) lost a close decision to Louis Aguilar of Bessemer Park. Steve was last year's 118 champ, and Lou was champ in the 112 division. Once again the two had been at it before and they gave it their all, and they went into the ring and came out of it again showing a high level of friendship. And the same can be said for other bouts.

WHAT'S GOING ON

I hope everyone is feeling great now that spring is officially here. There's so much going on I could hardly wait to tell you.

My wife and I just got back from a vacation and now we feel like we need a rest. Sound familiar? One of the places we went to was made famous by "our" former vice-president, **Spiro**, ripping it off – the state of **Maryland**. Then we went to the most corrupt city in the world – **Washington D.C.** I had never been there but I felt like I had because we see it on T.V. and read about it so much. The only thing different was the graffiti on the walls: **IMPEACH NIXON**. There were all kinds of impeachment bumper stickers. The best one had a picture of Tricky Dick smiling. It said, "Thanks Suckers".

We also went through **West Virginia** when the coal miners were on strike because they couldn't buy enough gas to get back and forth to work. After a lot of hassle, they finally forced the governor to change his policy. Then we went down to the southwest corner of **Virginia** where there were hearings going on about black lung disease. Black lung is a disease coal miners get from breathing the polluted air down in the mines. For a long time miners and their families had not received compensation for the illness. The hearings were about the compensation. There were many bomb threats on the court house and some people who testified against the mine owners had their tires slashed. The harassment only increased the people's determination to fight for all of the benefits they deserve.

Everywhere we went there was a lot of unity and togetherness. Things aren't very much different than in Chicago. I mean the conversations are the same: Nixon, prices, how to change things, revolution. Well, that's what I've been up to, now let's get into some Chicago news.

Let's start with a whole lot of birthdays. Our spirited good wishes go out to the following people: **Mrs. Marish Smith** (April 3rd); **Bill Kennedy** (April 1st); **Evelyn Babcock** (April 12th); **John Hjell (March 13th)**; **Kich Walter** (March 27th); **Chris King** (March 31st); **Stephanie Cornell** (April 22nd); **Alma Heruatin** (March 22nd); **Debbie Moore** (April 4); **Terry Moryl** (May 9). And to **Indio Cruz, Antia & Jesse** wish you a happy birthday on April 12th.

Let's do some more birthdays: From **Lane High School. Anne Kass** (April 3rd); **Bill Banish** (April 5th), and **Stan Phillips** (April 7th). From **Kelly High: Mary** (April 14th). From **Madonna High School: Connie Smith** (April 4th); **Patti McGill** (April 23rd); **Joan Mollhan** (March 19th); and **Linda Borski** (March 9). From **Maplewood Park,** Happy Birthday to **Barbara (Sissy) Smith.** And from **Albany Park, Sheila Adams** (April 19th). We hope that the next year is the best year so far for all of you.

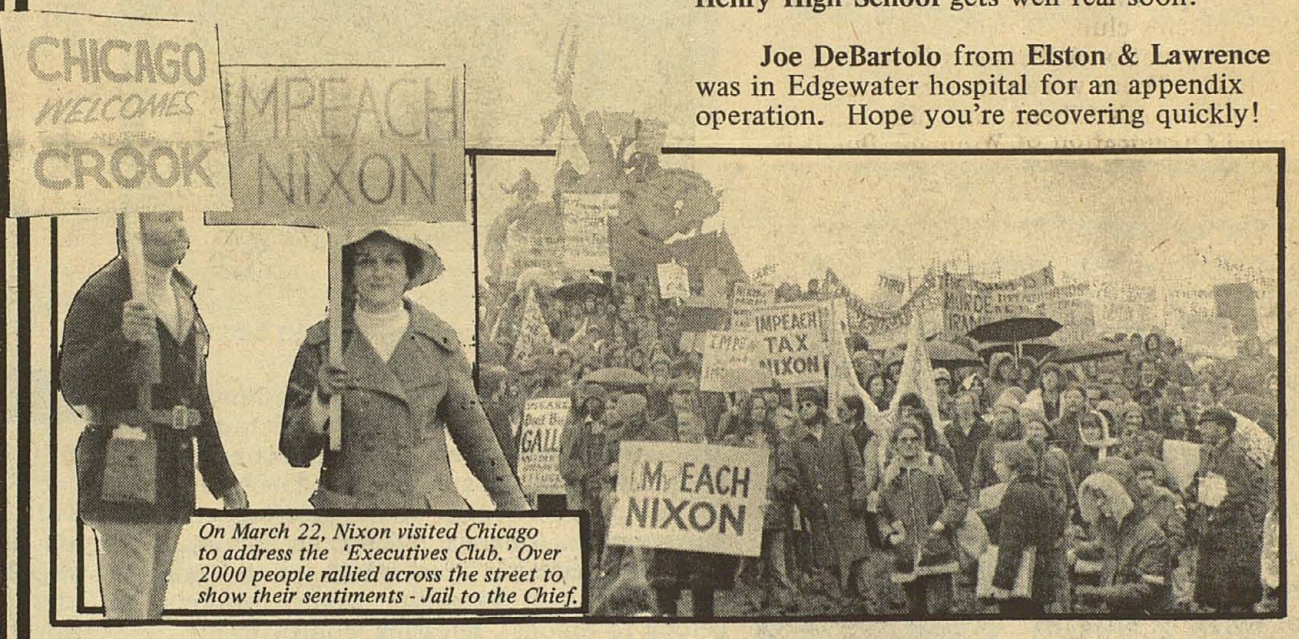
Weddings, Anniversaries & Children. Congratulations to **Bob & Pat Johnson** who had a 7 pound 5 oz. daughter, **Ivy Collette.** In **Waukegan, Binky & Kathy** will be celebrating their 2nd wedding anniversary on April 8th. **Jim & Carol Miller** celebrated 10 years of marriage on March 28th. That's something else these days! **John & Janis Estep** began their marriage on March 9th, as did **Sue & Art Martin.** Congratulations to **Melva and Michael Okun.** On March 31st, they became the proud parents of an 8 lb. 2 oz. baby boy, **Will Jackson Zachariah Okun.** Good luck to all of you!

A special happy birthday to **John Hendrickson** who works with the legal program. It was quite a party you had!

Get well wishes: **Anthony Wagner** recently got out of Gottlieb Hospital. We hope you have a speedy recovery from your heart attack.

– **Karen, Scott, Joe, Chris,** & all friends are hoping that **Richard Olson** of **Henry High School** gets well real soon!

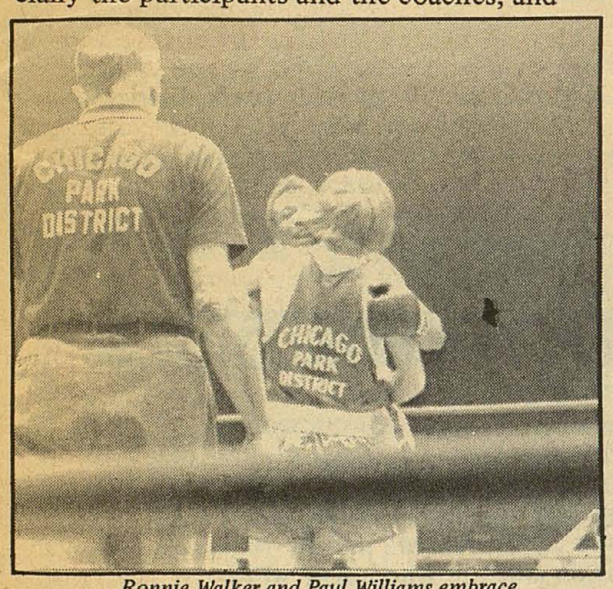
Joe DeBartolo from **Elston & Lawrence** was in Edgewater hospital for an appendix operation. Hope you're recovering quickly!



On March 22, Nixon visited Chicago to address the 'Executives Club.' Over 2000 people rallied across the street to show their sentiments - Jail to the Chief.

There were many fine bouts. Two that were exceptional included Robert Harrison's (Portage Park) decision over Kevin Inkfield of Bessemer Park in the 165 Novice division, and Ronnie Walker's (Wentworth Park) close decision over Paul Williams of Bessemer in a bout of two highly skilled boxers in the 132 pound open division championship.

Rising Up Angry would like to take this opportunity to congratulate everyone, especially the participants and the coaches, and



Ronnie Walker and Paul Williams embrace after their 132 lb. bout.

including the referees, judges and people from the Park District, who helped make this year's city championship a very fine success. And congratulations to coaches Patsy LaCasa of LaFollette Park and Alva Johnson of Bessemer Park for winning the team titles in the Novice and Open Divisions respectively. Both coaches have helped to develop outstanding boxing programs at their parks.

For those of our readers who are interested in amateur boxing, two events are coming up. On April 9, 10, and 11 at Amundsen Park, 6100 W. Bloomingdale, the Park District will sponsor the city-wide Junior Boxing Tournament for young brothers ages 10 to 15. And on April 19, 20, 21 in Waukegan, Ill., there will be the AAU (Ameture Athletic Union) state-wide championships. For information on both, call 294-2318.

SPORTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

FRIENDSHIP FIRST, COMPETITION SECOND

The people from around **Altgeld & Drake** all worked hard to help **Fran Pyka** fix up a new apartment after her old house burned down. Fortunately, we can report, that Fran, her husband and five children are now very happy in their new home. And a round of applause goes out to the brothers and sisters from Altgeld & Drake for their assistance.

Paul Pasiewicz reports that when he went into the **North Chicago Police Station** to tell them that he had lost his drivers' license, he was made fun of, laughed at, and treated rudely by about 10 cops before he got any co-operation. It's not hard to see why "some call them pigs".

There will be a benefit dance April 11 to raise money for **Bob Busch**, who broke his spine during a gym class at **Roosevelt H.S.** a few weeks ago. The money will be used to pay for doctor and hospital bills. The dance will be held at the school and will run from 7:30 to 10:30. Tickets will be $2 in advance and $2.50 at the door. **Belmont Bus** will provide the music.

Ceil Kedzior was operated on at Illinois Masonic Hospital on April 2nd. We're looking forward to seeing you totally recovered as quickly as possible.

Congratulations to **New Sound,** soul singing group from the **South Side,** on the release of their first record, "Bet you Never Thought About It," on Scorpion Records. Hope it's a hit.

There's a new underground G.I. paper, called **The Free Duluth.** It's put out by the sailors aboard the ship called the Duluth. It's far out!

Did you notice that now that the price of gas is unbearably high, there is no shortage. Coincidence? Then think about this: during the energy crisis we were told that the "patriotic" thing to do was to cut down on our electricity and heating. We did. So now the utility companies are raising the prices because of the reduced demand! If you think they have you over a barrel, they do. That's why we need a revolution!

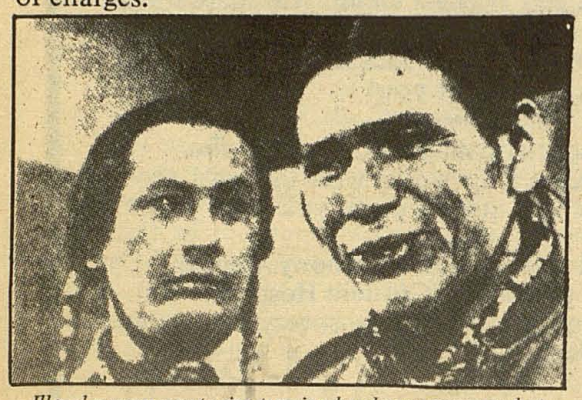
Keep on keeping on.

NEWS AT A GLANCE

National

* AIM Trial Exposes FBI Bugging

The trial of American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks in St. Paul, Minn. (for their role in the Wounded Knee takeover last year) has focused on yet more illegal activity carried out by the FBI. In response to subpenas, the prosecution was forced to make public illegally-tapped phone calls, and illegally-monitored conversations inside Wounded Knee. Judge Fred Nichol has already accused the government of being "at the very least seriously negligent." This negligence also includes lying, tampering with evidence , threats against the defendants and outright harassment of them, and could lead to a dismissal of charges.



Illegal government wire-tapping has been uncovered at the trial of A.I.M. leaders Russell means and Dennis Banks.

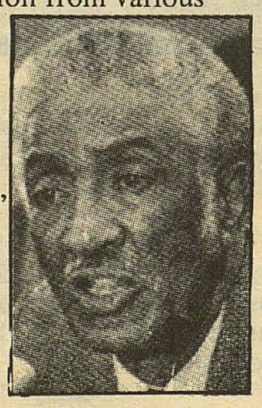
* New Figure For Tax Money Spent on Nixon Homes

A new congressional study reports that the total amount of tax money Nixon spent to improve his San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes now comes to over $17 million dollars.

* FBI Files Revealed

Carl Stern, an NBC newsman, has made public details of an operation known as COIN TELP RO, an extensive FBI operation used to "expose, disrupt and neutralize" New Left and militant Black groups since 1968. The files on the Black Panther Party alone, for example, could fill a semi-trailer truck. The FBI also kept files on all Blacks who had "any contact" with militant Black groups. These files were composed for "raw intelligence", unchecked information from various sources.

Rep. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D.-Ill.) says the files "smack of facism. These are tactics used against persons who fight for the op pressed and for minorities." He said the files should never have been kept and should be destroyed.



Rep. Ralph Metcalfe

* Dock Union Joins Boycott Rhodesia Fight

Meeting in Miami, Florida last month, the Executive Council of the International Longshoreman's Association (ILA), an AFL-CIO affiliate, passed a resolution backing dock workers who refuse to unload or handle any Rhodesian cargoes. Tony Scotto, President of the largest Local 1814 in Brooklyn, said, "We believe in human dignity. The only real support that we as longshoremen can give the African majority in Rhodesia is the boycott." The executive resolution backed recent actions by longshoremen on both coasts who have refused to unload chrome from the racist Rhodesian regime.

* Great Carburetor Not Allowed

A California engineering student invented a new carburetor that won a national smog-free contest with most pollution free emissions and also increases milage up to 33%. However, the California Highway Patrol ruled the new carburetor illegal and threatened to arrest anyone using it. Why? Large auto companies have a lot invested in their own, more expensive, more complicated pollution devices, and have pressured authorities to prohibit any other kinds, even if they are better.

* Army Outlaws Love

Army 2nd Lt. Mary Lou Follett, a nurse, and Spec. 4th Class James Johnson fell in love while they were working at Heidelberg Army Hospital in West Germany. However, the army called this a violation of Article 133 which forbids fraternization between officers and enlisted men. Therefore, Mary Lou Follett was guilty "of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." SP4 Johnson was soon reduced to private, given extra duty, and stationed 25 miles away. In two petitions for redress of grievances, Follett and Johnson have charged their superiors with harassment. Needless to say, neither has plans to re-enlist.

Army 2nd Lt. Mary Lou Follett and SP4 James Johnson

* Coalition of Labor Union Women Becomes a Reality

The Coalition of Labor Union Women brought over 3200 women from 50 unions across the country to its founding convention here in Chicago over the March 23-24 weekend. It showed the strength of the growing women's movement in America and was an important step for organizing women into unions (only 4 million out of 34 million women workers belong to unions), releasing women from "dead-end, no promotion" jobs, and for the demand that women be paid equally for equal work.

The CLUW convention did not formally resolve to support the United Farm Workers, although it was one of the key debates of the weekend. The women did give their informal support with a standing ovation for Josephina Flores, the respresentative who spoke for the UFW. The leadership and many participants of the convention felt they could not support the UFW, as it would be getting involved in a jurisdictional dispute.

* Huge Pay Hikes for Executives

While the average hard-working wage and salary worker in America has been held to 5.5% wage increases or less, salary and bonus increases of from 20 to 50% were received by top corprate executives–possibly in violation of Cost of Living Council regulations. For example, G.E. executive Jack Parker got a 50% boost, 45% for Monsanto Corp's John Henley (already making $406,900) and American Brands' Robert Heilman (already making $299,897) got a 40% raise.

* B-l Bomber Costs Spiralling

The most expensive weapons system ever built, the B-l bomber, may cost the American taxpayer ½billion dollars this year. Total cost could run to $100 billion. Yet, in the words of Sen. W. Proxmire, "The fact is that among defense intelligence experts, the B-l is a joke. It is really a public works project for the aerospace industry." The tax money given to large contractors to build just one B-l (none have been completed, many think the plane will be obselete by the time it is completed), could provide 800,000 people with medical care for a year, or build 4 new high schools.

Development of the B-1 will cost taxpayers $100 billion, and the plane will be obsolete by the time it's ready for "service."

* Nader Urges Hair Spray Chemical Banned

Ralph Nader's Health Research Group has urged removal from the market immediately of all hair sprays and pesticides containing vinyl chloride. The chemical has been linked to several cases of liver cancer. So far the Food and Drug Administration has not acted on the suggestion, so watch out for vinyl chloride.

* No-Warrant Search, Seizure OK'd

The Supreme Court has relaxed restrictions requiring police to obtain warrants for searching and seizing the property of subjects after their arrest. In short, the court said that a search and seizure related to an arrest may be conducted without a warrant, even manyhhours after the arrest.

The World

* U.N. Vote on South Africa

The United States was the sole "No" vote before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in early March, which urged the U.N. to issue a strong condemnation of the South African and Portuguese governments and the Rhodesian white minority regime for flagrant disregard of U.N. resolutions relating to fundamental rights – and specifically the right of the people of southern Africa to self-determination. The vote was 19 to 1.

* Stevie Wonder to Aid Africa

Stevie Wonder has revealed he plans to move to Africa where he will work with African children, particularly the blind. The four-time Grammy award winner said, "I've heard of the great needs in that part of the world – in one place 70% of the people are blind because of a disease carried by flies. I believe that you have to give unselfishly. You can sing about things and talk about things, but if your actions don't speak, you're nothing."

Stevie Wonder

United People's Organization Waukegan, Illinois

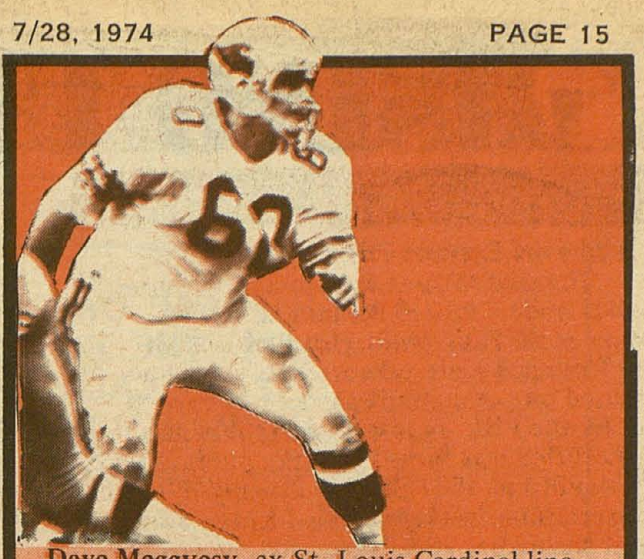
923 Washington Street (one building east of East Campus High School, corner of Washington and Victory)
Waukegan, Illinois 60668

Office hours: **Monday 12 - 6 p.m. Tuesday 4 - 8 p.m., Friday 4 - 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.,** Phone **623-6555.** Call or come by for information on Mother Jones Food Co-op, to buy Rising Up Angry newspapers, or just to rap and get to know us.

Mother Jones Food Co-operative

The Mother Jones Food Co-operative is a program of the **United People's Organization.** People who live in the Waukegan and North Chicago area work together to get high quality, fresh food at a cost that is 20% less than you pay in grocery stores. There is no charge to join the co-op.

If you are interested in joining or helping out, call: **623-7745, 244-8385, or 623-6555.**



Dave Meggyesy, ex-St. Louis Cardinal linebacker and the author of **Out Of Their League,** will be in Chicago for a speaking tour May 13 - 18. Anyone who would like to have Dave speak at their school, club, or college should contact Rising Up Angry at 472-1791. If you want to hear him, contact us for dates and places he will be speaking.

If anyone is interested in setting up a Sports ~~for~~ the People Program, discussions and planning sessions will take place during Dave's visit.

★★★

To Our Friends:

Rising Up Angry has grown greatly in our four years of existence. Our growth has been entirely dependent on the good will of the people. As times are getting harder the demands on us are getting greater: north and south side legal clinics; free health center; military counseling and organizing; over 2,000 free subscriptions to GI's and prisoners across the country and around the world; support for the United Farm Workers; women's organizing; etc., etc. We need all of the help we can get. One way you can support us is with money. Remember--our base of support is you.

☐ I want to pledge a certain amount each month. Enclosed is my first monthy pledge of $5.00 (or more, of course). [If you want to send in a yearly pledge of $60.00 all at once, feel free!]

☐ I can't make a monthly pledge, but here is a contribution. [Every little bit helps!]

☐ Please send me more information about Rising Up Angry.

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Address_____

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Modern Times Bkstr. 1316 Chicago, Evanston
Hoe's Drugstore, 1745 Sherman, Evanston
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Dearborn & Washington Subway
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Creation 4740 W. Butterfield, Hillside
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Sound Inn 6515 W. Pershing, Stickney
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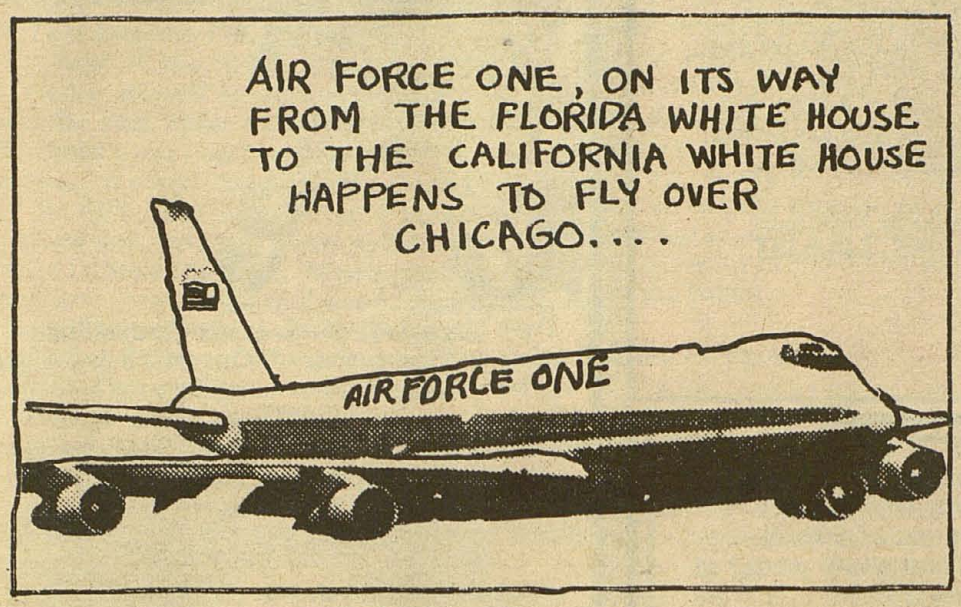
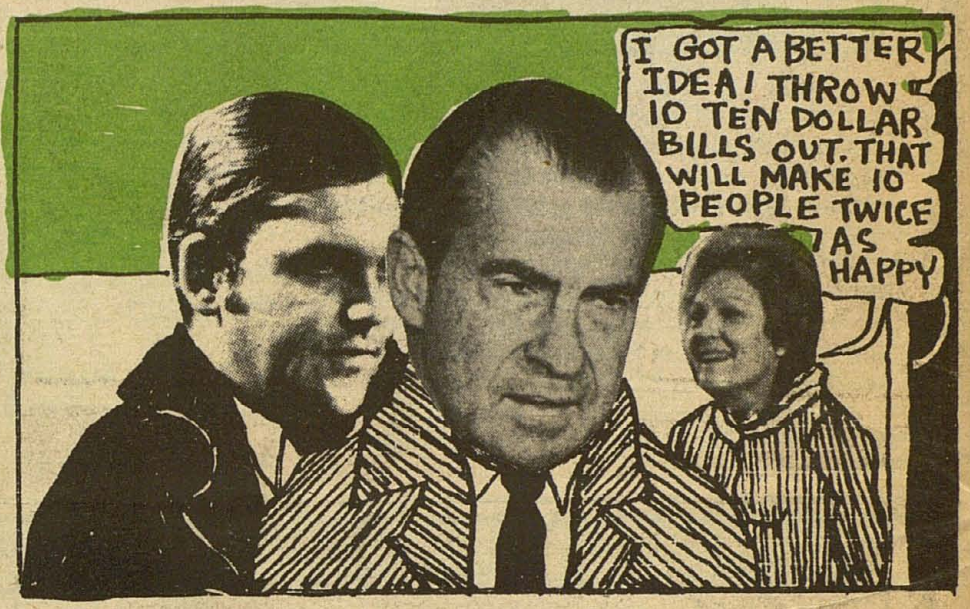
Newsstand 63rd & Campbell
Weed & Wimpy's 5512 S. Ashland
House of Gifts 51st & Hermitage
Spoon's Black Sight Shop 11340 S. Michigan
G & T Records 859 W. 103rd
Circle-O Bkstr. 1049 W. Taylor

We would like to thank these stores for making Rising Up Angry available to the people.

RISING UP ANGRY


AIR FORCE ONE, ON ITS WAY FROM THE FLORIDA WHITE HOUSE TO THE CALIFORNIA WHITE HOUSE HAPPENS TO FLY OVER CHICAGO....
AIR FORCE ONE



Legal Clinics

The **Rising Up Angry Legal Program** deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive and sometimes free. No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 2 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side, call 472-1791 for information.
North Side, 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesday nights
Call 472-1791 for information.

Free Health Care

The **Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center** at 2747 N. Wilton Avenue is a Rising Up Angry Program. The Clinic provides free medical care (mainly in the Clinic's neighborhood due to limited facilities). When patients cannot be treated at the Clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care. The Clinic is open on:

Tuesday nights, 6 to 9 p.m.
Wednesday nights, 6 to 9 p.m.
Thursday nights, 6 to 9 p.m.

For information call 750-9408 during clinic hours.